

SUBJECT INDEX

A

- A stars, peculiar, 2
- Abell clusters, 276, 632-34
 - binary, 288
 - catalog of, 635-37
 - distance distribution of, 636-37
 - richness distribution of, 636-37
 - space density of, 637, 639-49
 - spatial correlation function of, 640-49, 653
 - superclusters of, 265-71, 273-74, 663-67
 - surface distribution of, 637-639
 - voids near, 266-71, 273-74
- Abell 160, 110
- Abell 370, 607
- Abell 1367, 251-52, 255-56
- Abell 2147, 252-53, 255-56
- Abell 2151, 252-53, 255-56
- Abell 2152, 252-53, 255-56
- Abell 2199, 253, 255-56
- Accretion disk, solar, 441, 447, 449-53. See also Solar nebula, primitive
- ACRIM (Active Cavity Radiometer Irradiance Monitor), 473, 476-78, 485-86, 494, 97
- Active galactic nuclei
 - infrared emission in, 348-50, 352, 356-57, 360-62, 369, 371-72
 - polarization in, 118-24, 138
 - rotation measures of, 122
 - synchrotron emission in, 95, 118-20
- Apollo lunar landings, 465-66
- Arp 148, 364
- Arp 220, 344, 349, 352, 362, 364
- Arp 299, 352, 355, 363-64
- Astrometric detectors, see Detectors, astrometric
- Astrometric measurements, corrections to, 433
- Astrometric Telescope Facility, 429
- Astrometry, 413-40
 - archives of, 433-34
 - computer use in, 436-37
 - ground vs. space, 430-31
 - optical, intercompared with radio, 431-33

- photographic, 418, 424
- measuring engines for, 428-29
- satellites for, 429-30
- Asymptotic Giant Branch phase, 230-33, 239, 445
- B
- B stars, 5-6
 - as progenitors of Type II supernovae, 312
- Baade's window, 53-83
- Baryonic matter model of the Universe, 679-80
- Binary stars, 447
 - as blue straggler precursors, 213-15
 - as supernovae progenitors, 311-12, 323, 336
- BL Lacertae, 126, 128, 130-34
- Blazars
 - polarization in, 119-23
 - variability of optical, 130-33
- Bootes, void in, 259-63, 266, 668-69
- BY Draconis-type variable star, 504
- C
- Cape Photographic Catalog-2, 417
- Cassiopeia A, 302, 308, 317, 329
- Centaurus A, 117, 120
- IV Cepheus, 384
- Charge-coupled devices, use in astrometry of, 419-26, 428, 432-37
- Chondrites, 453
- Chondrules, 453-55, 459-60
- Cold dark matter model of the Universe, 679-81
- Color-magnitude diagrams of globular clusters, 199-244
- Asymptotic Giant Branch of, 230-33
- horizontal branch of, 224-30
- lifetime of stars on, 224-26
- luminosity of stars on, 226-29
- mass-loss rates of stars on, 229-30
- main-sequence stars on, 206-15
- turn-off region of, 209-13

- post-Asymptotic Giant Branch phase of, 233-37
- red giant branch of, 218-24, 229-30
- luminosity function of, 219-21
- subgiant branch of, 215-18
- white dwarf phase of, 233-38
- Coma cluster of galaxies, 247-48, 250-52
- luminosity function of members of, 515-16, 536, 543, 549-50
- mass anomaly in, 284
- Coma/A1347 supercluster, 252, 255, 269
- void in, 253, 255-58, 262, 273
- Comet Giacobini-Zinner, 11-12, 29, 38, 42, 44
- Comet Halley, 11-12, 44-45
- dust in, 15, 21-25
- dust mantle of, 17-19
- dust tail of, 21-23
- gas in, 25, 29-36
- ionopause of, 33-34, 40-42
- mass of, 15
- nucleus of, 13-21
- chemical composition of, 15-36
- jets in, 13-15, 19, 23
- topography of, 12-15, 19-21
- rotation period of, 15, 19-21
- solar wind interaction with, 36-44
- tail of, 21, 25, 37-39
- Comets, 11-49
- dust in, 17-28, 31-32
- dust tails of, 21-22
- formation of, 469-70
- gas in, 25-36
- ionopause of, 33-34, 38
- magnetic fields in, 36-46
- nuclei of, 13-21, 26-36, 45
- abundances in, 17
- chemical composition of, 12, 15-17, 21-23
- dust mantles on, 17-19, 27, 45
- gas in, 26-36
- icy conglomerate model of, 13, 21
- jets in, 13-15, 19, 21-23
- solar wind interaction with, 12, 36-46
- tails of, 21, 36-37

- temperatures of, 33-35
- velocities of, 33
- Cosmic blackbody radiation, see Microwave background radiation
- Cosmic microwave background, see Microwave background radiation
- Cosmic strings, 659-60, 682
- Cosmology, 561-630
 - hot big bang theory of, see Hot big bang theory
 - importance of luminosity function of galaxies to, 510-14
 - Standard model of, 561-65
 - observational tests for, 563-65
 - time-scale test for, 563, 565, 617-23
- Crab Nebula, 318, 326, 329
- CTA 21, 104
- Curvature of space, 513-14, 563-71, 585-86
- Cygnus A, 114, 117
- Cygnus OB2 association, 153, 160
- Cygnus superbubble, 153, 181
- D
 - Dark matter, 282, 288-89, 623
 - Dendrograms, identification of voids using, 266-67, 276-78
 - Detectors, astrometric, 413-40
 - Carlsberg automatic meridian circle, 427
 - charge-coupled devices, 419-26, 428, 432-37
 - combined-function, 420-24, 432
 - large-angle, 414-15, 427-28
 - MAMA (Multi-Anode Micro-channel Array), 419, 424-26, 435
 - MAP (Multichannel Astrometric Photometer), 422-23, 425
 - optical interferometers, 419
 - photoelectric, 418-19, 422-24, 427-28, 434-35
 - photographic, 418, 424, 428-29
 - photon, 418-19, 434-35
 - calibration of, 424-25
 - modes of operation of, 420-21
 - systems of, 421-24
 - scan operation of, 420, 423, 427, 432
 - separated-function, 420-424, 427
 - small-angle, 414-16, 434
 - stare operation of, 420-22
 - supercalibration of, 424-25
 - 30 Doradus nebula, 154
 - DQ Herculis, 395
 - Dynamics Explorer I, 11
 - E
 - Earth
 - atmosphere of, 468
 - climate of, 501-2
 - formation of Moon and, 465-66
 - fossil effects on, as indications of Sun's variability, 500-1
 - F
 - FH Serpentis, 379, 396
 - Fifth Fundamental Catalog, 417
 - Fornax cluster of galaxies, 523, 537, 541, 544
 - FU Orionis, 449, 451-52
 - G
 - Galactic bulge, 51-92
 - ages of stars in, 60-63, 87
 - balloon mapping of, 85-87
 - color-magnitude diagram for stars in, 60-63
 - discovery of, 52-54
 - infrared colors of giant stars in, 59-60, 64-67
 - inner, 84-87
 - IRAS sources in, 56-57, 62-63, 74-82
 - K giants in, 54, 58-60, 70, 82
 - latitude-dependence of types of stars in, 63-67, 76-78
 - light distribution in, 80-87
 - long-period variables in, 53, 56-57, 62-63, 74-76, 79, 81-82
 - luminosities of stars in, 60-63
 - M giant stars in, 56-60, 64-71, 75-76, 79-82, 85-87
 - mass of, 52
 - metallicity of stars in, 54-67, 87-88
 - RR Lyrae stars in, 53-56
 - stellar distribution in, 80-89
 - stellar population of, used in stellar synthesis models, 67-74
 - surface brightness of, 80-87
 - Galactic center, 52-53, 84, 87
 - distance to, 53, 55
 - interstellar matter in, 79, 84
 - OH/IR stars near, 84
 - star formation in, 52, 84-85
 - Galactic differential rotation, superstructure evolution and, 171-73
 - Galactic disk, collision of high-velocity clouds with, 178-82
 - Galaxies
 - absolute magnitudes of, 511-12, 520-22
 - cluster, 523-25
 - field, 525-27
 - angular size-redshift relation for, 565, 609-17
 - apparent magnitudes of, 511-13, 519-22, 553-55
 - cluster, 523-25
 - corrections to, 577-79, 593-96
 - field, 525-26
 - classification of, 3, 6-8, 554-55
 - cluster membership of, 660-62
 - color evolution in, 602-5
 - correlation function of, 642-45, 658-62, 671
 - count-magnitude relation for, 581-90
 - counts of, 571, 584-90
 - density function of, 517-19, 526-33
 - distribution in space of, 246, 258-62, 670-71
 - dust in emission in, 344-50
 - evolution of, tests for, 600-9
 - formation of, 512-13, 556-57
 - giant-to-dwarf ratio of, 512-13, 538, 554
 - with high redshifts, 593-600, 634, 671
 - infrared emission in centers of, 343-76
 - infrared luminosity morphology of, 358-64
 - luminosity evolution of, 579-80, 587-89, 598-600, 607-9
 - luminosity function of, see Luminosity function of galaxies
 - luminosity function-density relation in, 549-50
 - masses of, 283-88
 - morphology-density relation in, 510, 548-49
 - photoionized gas in emission in, 350-55
 - point-smoothing analysis of, 278-79
 - polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon molecules in emission in, 349-50

- redshift distribution of, predicted, 511-12
- redshift-distance relation for tests of linearity of, 590-93
- redshift-magnitude relation for, 576-81, 592
- redshift surveys of
 - for luminosity function determinations, 515-16
 - for void identification, 246-62
- rigid-rod measurements of, 609-17
- shell model distribution of, 662-63
- shock-heated gas in infrared emission in, 353, 355-58
- spectral energy distribution in, 578-79, 601-6
- starburst activity in, 607
- statistical probability studies of, 273-76
- supershells in, see Super-shells, galactic
- surface distribution of, 249-55, 584-86
- young stars in, 345-57
- Galaxies, barred, 362
- Galaxies, binary supergiant, 287-88
- Galaxies, blue compact dwarf, 523, 541-43, 546
- Galaxies, cD
 - identification of, 8
 - luminosity functions of, 534-37, 543
- Galaxies, cluster
 - luminosity functions of, 509, 514-16, 523-25, 533-37, 540-47
 - metric diameters of, 615-17
- Galaxies, clusters of Abell
 - distance distribution of, 636-37
 - richness distribution of, 636-37, 656-58
 - space density of, 637-39
 - surface distribution of, 637-39
- catalogs of, 635-39
- classification of, 595-96
- clustering of, 639-54. See also Galaxies, superclusters
- cross-correlations with galaxies of, 647, 651-53
- dendrogram analysis of, 266-68, 276-78
- density-morphology relation for, 510, 547-52, 555-56
- distribution in space of, 631-86
 - redshift elongation of (Finger-of-God effect), 673-79
 - masses of, 284-89
 - morphological evolution in, 606-7
 - peculiar motions of, 672-79
 - polarization in, 136
 - spatial correlation function of, 639-60
 - dependence on cluster richness of, 656-58
 - survival times of members of, 286-88
 - X-ray observations of, 653-54
- Galaxies, dE
 - luminosity functions of, 512-13, 541, 544-49, 554
 - stellar content of, 72-73
 - surface density of, 512-13
- Galaxies, dwarf
 - luminosity function of, 514-15
 - mass of, 285
- Galaxies, elliptical, 592, 602, 615
 - luminosity function of, 515, 540-44, 549, 554
 - spectral energy distribution of, 578-79, 604-6
 - starburst activity in, 607
 - stellar content of, 68-72, 79
- Galaxies, field, luminosity functions of, 509-10, 515-16, 525-33, 537-43
- Galaxies, groups of, luminosity functions of, 531-33
- Galaxies, Im, luminosity functions of, 513, 541, 546-47, 554, 556
- Galaxies, interacting, 357, 363-64, 369
- Galaxies, irregular, luminosity functions of, 541, 545-47
- Galaxies, S0
 - luminosity functions of, 540-43, 549
 - masses of, 285
 - spectral energy distribution of, 578-79
 - stellar content of, 68-69
- Galaxies, spheroidal, stellar content of, 52-89
- Galaxies, spiral
 - luminosity function of, 541, 545-49
 - stellar content of, 68-69
- Galaxies, star-forming, 343-79
- dust in emission in, 344-50
- infrared morphology of, 358-64
- photoionized gas in, 350-55
- shock-heated gas in, 351-58
- Galaxies, superclusters of, 632-33, 639-40
 - catalogs of, 662-67
 - elongation of, 678
 - membership of, 662, 667
 - spatial correlation of, 654-56
 - voids and, 246-53, 662-70
- Galaxy, see also Milky Way
 - age of, 619-20
 - bulge of, see Galactic bulge
 - inner bulge of, 84-85
 - inner spheroid of, 83-84
 - mass of, 283
 - polarization in, 99-100, 114-16
 - spiral arms of, 3, 5-6
 - star formation in, 343, 345, 348-49, 352
 - supernova rate in, 183-84, 312-13
 - supershells in, 145-53
- Galaxy-cluster cross correlation, 647, 651-53
- Galaxy count-magnitude relation, 576, 581-90
- Galaxy count-redshift relation, 571-76
- Giotto spacecraft, 13, 20, 29-32, 36, 39-41
- GK Persei, 404
- Globular clusters
 - Asymptotic Giant Branch stars in, 230-33, 239
 - binary stars in, 214-15
 - blue stragglers in, 213-15
 - color-magnitude diagrams for, 199-244
 - evolutionary sequences in, 199-244
 - horizontal branch stars in, 224-30, 238-39
 - lifetime of, 224-26, 239
 - luminosity of, 226-29
 - mass-loss rates in, 229-30
 - long-period variable stars in, 231-33
 - luminosity functions in, 200, 203, 206-9, 216-21, 237
 - main sequence stars in, 206-15, 238
 - lower, 206-9
 - luminosity function of, 206-8
 - turnoff in, 209-13
 - upper, 209
 - mass-loss of stars in, 229-33
 - metallicity of stars in, 60, 62, 208, 210-11, 216-20, 232-33
 - post-Asymptotic Giant Branch phase of, 233-39

- present mass function of, 206-8, 238
pulsars in, 214
red giant branch stars in, 218-24, 238
helium flash in, 223-24
luminosities of, 221-23, 230
luminosity function of, 219-21
RR Lyrae stars in, 228-29
stellar population of, 57-58, 201-5. See also individual stellar types
subdwarfs in, 210-211
subgiants in, 215-18, 238
white dwarf evolutionary phase of, 233-38
Gould's belt, 147, 171
GQ Muscae, 379, 383
GS 061-0+51, 146
GS 081-05-37, 153
GS 120-30-8, 152
GS 155+38-58, 152
GS 174+02-64, 152
GS 203+02-11, 160
GS 331+14-15, 151-52, 177
Gum Nebula, 99, 153
G 0.9+0.1, 331-32
G 5.3-1.0, 323, 332
G 18.9-1.1, 332
G 20.0-0.2, 332
G 24.7+0.6, 332
G 27.4+0.0, 335
G 34.6-0.5, 332-33
G 39.7-0.2 (W 50), 322, 326, 335-36
G 41.4+0.4, 333
G 54.1+0.3, 333
G 68.9+2.8, 333, 336
G 109.1-1.0, 336
G 263.9-3.3 (Vela XYZ), 333-34
G 291.0-0.1, 334-35
G 292.0+1.8, 318
G 293.8+0.6, 335
G 308.7+0.0, 335
G 320.4-1.2, 336
G 332.4-0.4, 336-37
G 357.7-0.1, 323
- H**
- H I**
distribution of, 159, 184
high-velocity clouds of, 178-82, 192
shells, 146-54
star formation and, 154, 189-91
supershells, 153-56, 162-63, 172, 177
- H II regions**
evolution of, 188-92
infrared emission from, 349-54, 360, 363
and spiral arms, 5
supershell formation and, 146-47, 153-58, 173-77, 186
Halley's comet, see Comet Halley
HEAO observations, 153
Helium flash, 223-24
Hercules/A2199 supercluster, 253
void in, 253, 255-58, 262-63, 273
High-velocity clouds, supershells and, 178-82, 192
HIPPARCOS, 414-16, 430-32
Input Catalog of, 417
HIPPARCOS-II, 429
Hot big bang theory of cosmology, 561-630
space-curvature requirement for, 565-71
tests for, 562-65
angular size-redshift relation, 565, 609-17
galaxy count-distance relation, 564-65, 571-76
galaxy count-magnitude relation, 576-90
redshift-distance relation, 563, 590-600
redshift-magnitude equation, 576-81
time-density, 563, 590-609
time-scale comparison, 563, 565, 617-23
Hot dark matter model of the Universe, 681
HR Delphini, 384, 397, 403
Hubble constant, 246, 512, 526, 617-18, 621-23, 634
Hubble diagram, 576-77, 579-80, 590-600
at large redshifts, 593-600
in near infrared, 596-98
Hubble Space Telescope, 205, 237, 414-16, 530-32
Guide Star Catalog of, 416
Hubble time, 623
- I**
- IC 10, 156
IC 342, 362
IC 433, 353
IC 698 group of galaxies, 285
IC 4296, 109
IC 5063, 120
- ICE (International Cometary Explorer), 11, 29
Infrared emission
star-formation rates in galaxies and, 369-71
in star-forming galaxies, 343-76
constituents of, 344-58
mapping of near-, 363-64
morphology of, 358-64
radio emission correlation with, 364-65
Infrared observations
of novae, 377-412
solar, 481-83
IRAS observations
of Galactic bulge sources, 56-57, 62-63, 74-82
of star-forming galaxies, 344, 348-49
International Halley Watch, 11
Interstellar clouds, origin of Sun and, 442-48, 452-53, 460-61, 469
Interstellar gas, collapse of, in formation of Sun, 446-48
Interstellar grains, planetesimal formation from, 456-57
Interstellar magnetic field, 444-47, 454
Interstellar matter
content of, 183-84
star formation and, 184-92
superstructures and, 183-92
Interstellar medium
in center of Galaxy, 79, 84
nova explosions and, 404
Interstellar radiation field, 348
IUE satellite observations, 11, 17, 19, 72
- J**
- Jets**
in extragalactic radio sources, 108-18, 129-30, 138
in nucleus of Comet Halley, 13-15, 19, 23
in supernova remnants, 296, 326
Jupiter, formation of, 461-65
- K**
- K stars, giant, in Galactic bulge, 54, 58-60, 70, 82
Kepler's supernova, 297, 302, 314, 328
Kuiper Airborne Observatory, 11, 25, 30, 369

L

- Lacerta OB1 molecular cloud, 187
- Lacertids, 126-28, 130-34
- Large Magellanic Cloud
 - supernova in, 295, 300-3, 309
 - supershells in, 146, 153-54
- Lick Northern Proper Motion Program, 417
- Lindblad bubble, 147
- LINER galaxies, 351, 361-62
- Local Supercluster, 255-58, 264-65, 269, 584
- Local Group, 265, 271, 281, 514, 526, 545
- Long-period variable stars
 - in Galactic bulge, 53, 56-57, 62-63, 74-76, 79, 81-82
 - in Globular clusters, 231-33
- Look-back time, 510, 513-14, 564, 580-81, 600-9
- Luminosity function of cluster galaxies, 509, 533-37, 540
 - determination of, 514-16, 523-25
- Luminosity function of field galaxies, 509-10, 515-16, 525-33, 537-43
 - determination of, 525-33, 537-43
 - c-method, 531
 - classical method, 517, 528, 533
 - for groups of, 532
 - maximum likelihood methods, 529-30
 - ϕ Φ method, 528-29, 533
- Luminosity function of galaxies, 509-60, 579, 581-84
- blue compact dwarf, 523, 541-43, 546
- cD, 534-37, 543
- dE, 512-13, 541, 544-49, 554
- defined, 517-19
- determination of, 522-33
- elliptical, 515, 540-45, 549, 554
- general, 509-10, 514-16
- importance of, for cosmological studies, 510-14, 556
- Im, 541, 546-47, 554, 556
- irregular, 541, 545-47, 554, 556
- selection effects of, 521-22
- SO, 540-43, 549-50
- spiral, 541-42, 545-49
- universality of, 517, 540, 547

- Luminosity function of globular clusters, 200, 203, 206-9, 217, 219-21, 237
- LW Serpentis, 382-83, 385-86, 388, 396

M

- M stars
 - dwarf, in Galactic bulge, 73
 - in galaxies, 68
 - giant, in Galactic bulge, 56-60, 64-66, 70-71, 75-76, 79-82, 86
 - supergiant, in Galactic bulge, 63
- Magellanic Clouds, see also Large Magellanic Cloud, Small Magellanic Cloud
 - globular clusters in, 202
 - supernova remnants in, 313-14
 - superstructures in, 182, 185
- Magnetic field
 - intergalactic, 136
 - interstellar, 444-47, 454
 - of Sun, 498, 502-3
- Main sequence turnover, 209-13
- Mark III stellar interferometer, 415
- Mars, 463, 467-69
- Mass anomaly, 283-89
- Mercury, 461, 467
- Meteorites, 399, 453-54, 459-60, 462
- Microwave background radiation, 137, 264-65, 273, 281-82, 561-62, 564, 633, 672
- Milky Way, see also Galaxy
 - infrared emission in, 345, 348-49, 352, 354-55
- MKK (and MK) system of spectral classification, 3-6
- Molecular clouds
 - cores of, and formation of solar system, 443-47, 453-54, 460
 - formation of, 147, 186-92
- Moon, origin of, 465-68
- MAMA (Multi-Anode Microchannel Array), 419, 424-26, 435
- MAP (Multichannel Astrometric Photometer), 422-23, 425-26
- M3, 202, 214, 218, 238-39
- M4, 214
- M13, 207
- M15, 208
- M28, 214
- M30, 208

- M31, 67, 73
 - infrared emission in, 79-80, 345, 348
 - stellar population of, 52-54
 - supernova remnants in, 313
 - supershells in, 155
 - surface brightness of, 82-83
 - M32, 52-53, 72-73
 - M33, 155-56, 313
 - M51, 351, 361
 - M81 group of galaxies, 545
 - M82
 - infrared emission in, 344-45, 350-54, 356, 358, 371
 - morphology of, 359-60, 363
 - star formation in, 345, 365-69, 371
 - supernova remnants in, 313, 328, 366-69
 - supershell in, 146
 - M83 (NGC 5236)
 - infrared emission in, 351-52, 354, 359
 - morphology of, 359, 362-64
 - star formation in, 352
 - supernova in, 306, 308
 - M87, 110, 118, 131
 - M100, 303-6
 - M101, 156, 172, 182
- N
- Neptune, 464
 - Neutrinos, extra-solar system, 302
 - Neutron stars, 302-3, 319
 - NGC 55, 156
 - NGC 205, 52
 - NGC 206, 155
 - NGC 288, 221
 - NGC 253, 345, 351, 359, 363
 - NGC 891, 307-8
 - NGC 1052, 120
 - NGC 1068
 - morphology of, 359-61
 - polarization in, 118
 - infrared emission in, 344, 348-50, 352, 354-57
 - NGC 1097, 351, 361-62
 - NGC 1265, 108, 110, 114, 120
 - NGC 1275, 355
 - NGC 1808, 361
 - NGC 1866, 202
 - NGC 2623, 364
 - NGC 2903, 351, 359, 364
 - NGC 3227, 355
 - NGC 3310, 360, 363, 365
 - NGC 4151, 352, 355-56
 - NGC 4258, 307
 - NGC 4321, 303-6
 - NGC 4449, 156, 313, 359, 362-63

- NGC 4736, 83
 NGC 5128, 359
 NGC 5194, 361
 NGC 5236, see M83
 NGC 5253, 353, 359
 NGC 6240, 349, 353, 355-57
 NGC 6251, 113
 NGC 6356, 54
 NGC 6397, 208
 NGC 6522, 53-54, 57
 NGC 6752, 221, 230
 NGC 6946, 146
 NGC 7469, 355-56, 362
 Nimbus-7, 476
 Nova Herculis 1987, 379, 384, 393, 397
 Nova Serpentis 1970, 395
 Nova Vulpeculae 1987, 384, 397
 Novae, 377-412
 abundances in ejecta of, 394, 398-99
 constant-luminosity phase of, 405
 coronal emission phase of, 393-95
 distance (expansion parallax) of, 399-400
 dust formation in ejecta of, 395-403
 dust shells of, 379-84, 396-97, 400-3, 405
 fireball expansion phase of, 379, 385-87, 399-400
 grain formation in, 400-5
 infrared forbidden-line emission in, 393-95
 infrared studies of, 377-412
 interstellar medium and, 399, 401, 404
 light echoes from eruptions of, 403-5
 mineral composition of grains in, 397-98
 optically thin gas emission phase of, 387-95
 polarization measurements of, 396
 remnants of, 378, 394, 405
 shells of old, 399-400
 thermal bremsstrahlung in, 390-93, 399
 NQ Vulpeculae 1976, 379, 382, 385-86, 395-96, 399
- O
- O stars
 Galactic spiral structure and, 5-6
 infrared emission in, 350-51
 supernovae generated by, 312
- superstructures and, 157-58
 OAO-2 observations, 579
 OB associations, supershells and, 146-47, 151-59, 185-88
 OH/IR stars, 74-75, 84
 OJ 287, 124, 131-35
 Omega Centauri, 202, 221
 Oort cloud, 469-70
 Orion OB 1 molecular cloud, 180-81, 187
 I Orionis association, 153, 158
 OS Andromedae, 384
- P
- I Perseus association, 177
 Perseus OB 2 molecular cloud, 187
 Perseus-Pisces void, 263
 Pictor A, 118
 Pioneer Venus Orbiter, 11
 Pisces-Cetus supercluster, 269-71
 Planetary collisions, 461, 465-67
 Planetary nebulae, 61, 234
 Planetesimal accumulation, 399, 456-63, 468-69
 Planets
 atmospheres of, 467-69
 formation of, 441, 448-50, 460-69
 satellites of, 465-67
 Pluto, 467
 Polarization
 in clusters of galaxies, 136
 of the cosmic microwave background, 137
 in extragalactic radio sources, see Radio sources, extragalactic, polarization in
 Faraday effect in, 96-99
 in quasars, 100-2, 106-122, 134-35
 variability of, 125, 128, 131
 Stokes parameters for, 94-95
 in Universe, 136-37
 Pulsars
 in globular clusters, 214
 as supernova remnants, 308, 310, 312, 326, 329, 336
 Puppis A, 318
 PW Vulpeculae, 379, 383-85, 395-96, 403-4
- Quasars
 clustering of, 634, 671-72
 distances of, 265, 271-72
 polarization in, 100-2, 106-22, 134-35
- R
- Radio emission
 relation to infrared emission, in galaxies, 364-65
 variability of solar, 474, 484
 Radio galaxies
 compact, 106-7
 Hubble diagram for, 598
 polarization in, 100-2, 106-18
 Radio sources, extragalactic, 8
 circular polarization in, 103-6
 depolarization in, 98-102, 113-17
 distribution of polarized emission in, 106-18
 halos in, 116
 high redshifts for, 614
 magnetic field structures in, 108-13, 123-24
 optical polarization in, 118-24, 130-35, 138
 polarization in, 93-144
 polarization in jets in, 108-17, 138
 polarization-redshift correlation in, 100-2
 polarization rotator events in, 127-29
 polarization variability in, 125-30, 130-35
 rotation measures in, 113-17, 122
 synchrotron emission polarization in, 95-96
 Radioactivities, extinct, 399, 442-46
 Rigid rods, 609-17
 RR Lyrae stars
 in Galactic bulge, 53-56
 in globular clusters, 226-28
 RS Ophiuchi, 404
- S
- S Andromedae, 297
 Sagittarius star clouds, 52-53, 55
 Sagittarius I window, 57, 63, 74, 78
 Saturn, formation of, 461-62, 464-65
 Scorpius OB 1 association, 158, 160
 Shethman clusters
 catalog of, 638-39, 670

- spatial correlation function of, 649-50, 653
- Seyfert galaxies
 - infrared emission in, 344, 348-52, 355-56, 359-61
 - polarization observations of, 118, 120, 123
- Shells
 - Galactic, 146-53
 - H I, 146-54
 - origin of, 178-81
- Sk -69°202, 302
- Small Magellanic Cloud, super-shells in, 146, 154-55
- SN 1006, 314, 328
- SN 1054 (Crab Nebula), 318, 326, 329
- SN 1572 (Tycho's supernova), 314, 328
- SN 1604 (Kepler's supernova), 297, 302, 314, 328
- SN 1670 (Cas A), 302, 308, 317, 329
- SN 1950B, 308-9
- SN 1957D, 308-9
- SN 1961V, 308-9
- SN 1970G, 303
- SN 1979C, 303-6, 308, 310-11
- SN 1980K, 308
- SN 1981K, 307
- SN 1983N, 306
- SN 1986J, 307-10
- SN 1987A, 295, 300-3
- radio emission from, 309
- Solar constant, 476
 - Earth's climate and, 501-2
- Solar flares, 496-97, 500
- Solar irradiance
 - infrared observations of, 481-83
 - measurements of total, 476-79
 - rotation modulation of, 479-81, 488-89
 - secular changes in, 496
 - variability of,
 - radio, 474, 484
 - ultraviolet, 479-81, 489
 - X-ray, 474, 483-84, 492-93
- Solar magnetic cycle, variations in the, 489-93
- Solar Maximum Mission, 11, 473-78
- Solar nebula, primitive. See also Sun, origin of
 - flare activity in, 454-55, 462
 - formation of, 441, 448-51
 - formation of planetesimals in, 456-61
 - formation of planets in, 460-69
 - gas in, 461-65
 - magnetic activity in, 453-56
 - Solar neutrinos, 497
 - Solar oblateness, 499-500
 - Solar rotation, 500
 - Solar system, origin of, 441-72
 - Solar wind, interaction with comets of, 12, 36-46
- Spectral classification, 3-6
- SS 433, 322, 326, 336
- Star formation, 343-76, 441-56. See also Galaxies, star-forming.
 - accretion disk phase of, 448-51
 - collapse of interstellar gas in, 446-48
 - in elliptical galaxies, 69, 72
 - in Galactic center, 52, 84-85
 - in Large Magellanic Cloud, 153-54
 - rates of, 190, 369-71
 - in Galaxy, 188
 - supershell formation and, 147, 153-59, 172, 184-92
- Star-forming regions, sizes of, 359, 371
- Stars
 - A-type, see A stars
 - accretion binary, 311-12, 323, 336
 - ages of, 60-63, 87
 - astrometric measurements of, 413-40
 - Asymptotic Giant Branch, 445
 - in globular clusters, 230-33, 239
 - B-type, see B stars
 - binary, see Binary stars
 - blue stragglers, 213-15
 - blue supergiant, 295, 309
 - cataclysmic variable, 449, 451
 - dwarf, 72-73
 - giant, 54-60, 64-66, 75-76, 79-82, 86
 - horizontal-branch, in globular clusters, 224-30, 238-39
 - K-type, see K stars
 - long-period variable, see Long-period variable stars
 - M-type, see M stars
 - main sequence
 - in Galactic bulge, 60-61
 - in globular clusters, 206-15
 - metallicity of, 54-67, 87-88
 - O-type, see O stars
 - post-Asymptotic Giant Branch, 233-39
 - subdwarf, 210-11
 - subgiant, 215-18, 238
 - supergiant, 5, 63, 157-58, 295, 309
- Stellar clusters, supershell origin and, 151, 156-59
- Stellar evolutionary sequences, 199-244
- Stellar synthesis models, 67-74
- Stellar winds, 147, 154, 157-63, 173-74, 181-82
- Stokes parameters, 94-95
- Suisei spacecraft, 19, 39
- Sun
 - accretion disk of, see Solar nebula, primitive
 - emission-line variability in spectrum of, 478-79
 - faculae in, 485, 488, 502-3
 - g-mode oscillations in, 496-97
 - granulation in, 494, 498-99
 - limb darkening of, 500
 - magnetic field of, 489-93, 498, 502-3
 - magnetic loops in, 483-84
 - origin of, 441-48, 451-56
 - molecular cloud hypothesis for, 443-53, 469-70
 - supernova trigger hypothesis for, 443, 446-47
 - oscillations in, 494-95
 - power spectrum of, 494
 - variability in radius of, 499
 - variations in luminosity of, 473-507. See also Solar irradiance
 - contributors to, 484-97
 - fossil effects at Earth as indications of, 500-1
 - rapid, 502-3
 - thermal diffusion theory of, 502-3
- Sunspots, 485-88, 498-99, 502-3
- Superbubbles, 145, 152-53, 181
- Superclusters, 246-62, 265-71. See also individual superclusters
- shells of, 263-65
- Supernova explosion, formation of solar system from, 443-47
- Supernova explosions, formation of expanding shells from, 146-47, 157-71, 181-84, 190-91
- Supernova rate, 158-59, 312-13 of discovery, 312-13 in M82, 365
- Supernova remnants, 296, 313-41
- Balmer-dominated, 296, 314-15, 326, 330-31

- centrally influenced, 322-23, 335-36
 classification of, 296, 314-15
 distances of, 327-28
 evolution of, 326-28
 evolved, 296, 314-15, 321-22, 331
 extragalactic, 313, 328
 Galactic, 314-25
 jets in, 296, 326
 in M82, 313, 328, 366-69
 number-linear diameter relation for, 327-28
 oxygen-rich, 296, 314-15, 326, 329, 331
 plerionic-composite, 296, 314-15, 318-21, 326, 329, 331-35
 as radio sources, 308-9
 relations for, 327-28
 supershells and, 146-54, 162-72
 surface brightness-linear diameter relation for, 327-28
 as X-ray sources, 296, 335
 Supernova-supernova remnant connection, 328-31
 Supernovae, 295-313
 classification of, 295-98
 origins of, 311-12
 radio, 295-98, 303-11, 328, 330
 miniplerion models for, 310
 minishell models for, 310-11
 intermediate age, 308-9
 Type I
 optical, 295, 297-300, 311-13, 328-31
 radio, 306
 Type II, 295, 300-3, 305-8, 311-13, 329-31
 absolute magnitudes of, 300
 clustering in space of, 157, 184
 variability of, 300
 Supershells, 145-97. See also Shells, Superstructures
 effect of stellar radiation pressure on, 177-78
 formation of, by galactic disk-cloud collision, 178-81
 Galactic, see Shells, Galactic
 H I, 146-56, 162-63, 172, 177, 181, 183-84, 186, 189-91
 H II regions and, 146-47, 153-58, 189
 kinetic energy of, 154, 182
 in Large Magellanic Cloud, 146, 153-54
 origin of, 178-81
 radii of, 146, 150-54
 star formation and, 147, 153-59, 172, 184-92
 stellar associations and, 146-47, 151-59, 185-88
 supernova remnants associated with, 146-54, 162-72
 Superstructures, see also Shells, Supershells
 effects of galactic differential rotation on formation of, 171-73
 energy sources of expanding, 156-83
 H II regions, 146-47, 153-58, 173-77, 186
 stellar winds, 147, 154, 157-63
 supernova explosions, 146-47, 157-71, 181-84, 190-91
 in nearby galaxies, 155-56
 T
 Transit circles, 427-28
 47 Tucanae, 208, 217, 220, 233
 Tycho's supernova, 314, 328
 U
 UBV system, 3, 6
 Ultraviolet radiation
 from elliptical galaxies, 71-72
 solar, 479-81, 489
 Universe
 age of, 618-20
 dark matter in the, 282, 288-89, 623
 hot big bang theory of origin of, see Hot big bang theory of cosmology
 large-scale structure in, 631-86. See also Galaxies, clusters of, Galaxies, superclusters of, Voids
 explosion model of, 682-83
 models for, 679-83
 polarization in, 136-37
 standard model for origin of, see Cosmology, standard model of
 Uranus, 464-65, 467
 V
 VEGA spacecraft, 13, 15-20, 22, 24-25, 29-30, 39
 Vela XYZ, 333-34
 Venus, 468-69
 Virgo A, 114
 Virgo cluster of galaxies
 luminosity function of members of, 516, 521-23, 526, 537, 541-50, 554-55
 mass anomaly in, 284
 VLA, astrometric programs with, 431
 VLA observations
 of extragalactic radio sources, 114, 120-21, 137-38
 of novae, 384
 of supernovae, 303, 306-9
 VLBI observations
 of extragalactic radio sources, 121, 123-24, 138
 of supernovae, 306, 308, 310
 Voids
 in Bootes, 259-63, 266, 668-69
 in Coma/A1347 supercluster, 253, 255-58, 262, 273
 in Hercules region, 253, 255-58, 262-63, 273
 Voids, 245-94, 586, 633, 667-71
 content of, 262-63
 dendrogram analysis for identifying, 266-67, 276-78
 dynamical evolution of, 279-81
 in Galaxy, 245-46
 extragalactic, identification of, 245-46
 origin of, 281-83
 point-smoothing analysis of, 278-79
 in rich clusters, 669-70
 statistical probability studies for identifying, 274-76
 V693 Coronae Australis, 384
 V1229 Aquilae, 379-82, 395
 V1301 Aquilae, 379, 382, 395
 V1370 Aquilae, 379, 383, 396, 398, 404-5
 V1500 Cygni, 378-79, 382, 385-87, 393, 395-97, 403-4
 V1668 Cygni, 379, 383, 396
 V1819 Cygni, 384, 393
 V4021 Sagittarii, 379, 382
 V4077 Sagittarii, 399
 W
 Westerbork Synthesis Radio Telescope, 307

White dwarfs
in globular clusters, 233-
37
as progenitors of novae, 37/-
78, 394, 398-99, 401,
405
as progenitors of Type Ia
supernovae, 311-12,
314
WIMPs, 225-26
W 44, 332-33
W 50, 322, 326, 335-
36

XYZ

X-radiation, solar, 474, 483-84,
492-93
X-ray observations of clusters of
galaxies, 653-54
Zwicky clusters
catalog of, 261, 637-38
spatial correlation function of,
650-51, 653

MISCELLANEOUS

3C 2, 116
3C 31, 117
3C 33, 104, 118
3C 58, 318
3C 61.1, 104
3C 66A, 120
3C 66B, 108, 114, 116
3C 68.1, 120
3C 79, 114
3C 84 (NGC 1275), 108, 110,
114, 120
3C 120, 110, 124
3C 129, 108
3C 171, 116
3C 179, 117
3C 219, 112
3C 272.1, 114
3C 273, 118-20, 125, 133
3C 277.3, 116, 118
3C 279, 125, 127
3C 305, 116
3C 310, 108
3C 340, 108

3C 345, 124-25, 132, 135
3C 380, 122
3C 433, 110
3C 449, 113, 116
3C 454.3, 124
3C 465, 108, 110
4C 26.42, 116
4C 29.30, 116
0235+164, 129
0521-365, 120
0716+714, 126
0727-115, 128-29
0735+178, 124, 133
0752+258, 120
0800+608, 108
0846+513, 134
0957+561, 114
1156+295, 134
1313+073, 108
1400+162, 120, 134
1418+546, 132
1510-089, 129
1759+211, 110
1919+479, 108, 110
2134+004, 128